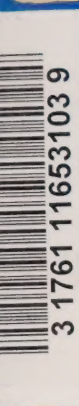


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Ontario
Canada

Ontario Exports

by Countries
and Commodities

1976

Ministry of Industry and Tourism
Ontario/Canada

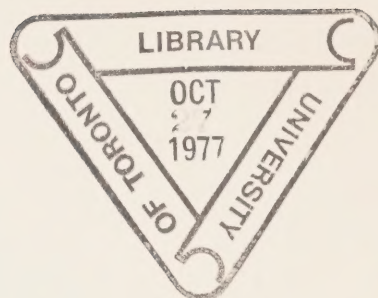


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Introduction

The improved performance of Ontario exports, which gained momentum in the final quarter of 1975, accelerated in 1976 to reach a total of \$15.7 billion from \$12.5 billion in 1975, showing an increase of 25.6%. In comparison, the rest of Canada recorded an increase of only 9.9% in 1976. The increase in Ontario exports constituted 61 cents in every dollar of increase registered in the total Canadian exports in 1976. As a result, Ontario's share in Canada's total exports rose from less than 38% in 1975 to over 41% in 1976.

Canadian and Ontario Exports, 1975-1976

\$'000	Canada		Ontario		Ontario as a % of Canada	
	1975	1976	1975	1976	1975	1976
Section, All Countries						
Live Animals	86,757	134,623	23,879	42,001	27.5	31.2
Food, Feed, Beverages and Tobacco	4,026,760	4,145,952	645,939	635,201	16.0	15.3
Crude materials, inedible	7,965,403	8,302,098	954,149	951,962	11.9	11.5
Fabricated materials, inedible	9,994,338	12,305,305	2,754,909	3,589,173	27.6	29.2
End products, inedible	10,702,707	13,045,976	8,064,916	10,376,933	75.4	79.5
Special Transactions — Trade	81,436	142,924	28,539	64,941	35.0	45.4
Total	32,857,401	38,076,878	12,472,331	15,660,212	37.9	41.1

Source: Statistics Canada

Fully manufactured goods continued to dominate the Ontario exports, accounting for 66% of the total in 1976. Motor vehicles and parts represented the largest share (72%) of this category, and together with the nine other leading exports, occupied over two-thirds of total Ontario exports in 1976.

Ontario's Leading Exports, 1976

Commodity	\$ Million	% of total Ontario Exports
Road motor vehicles and parts	7,512	48.0
Nickel and alloys	464	3.0
Steel and steel products	448	2.9
Nickel in ores, concentrates and scrap	413	2.6
Paper for printing	412	2.6
Chemicals, organic and inorganic	338	2.2
Office machines	335	2.1
Woodpulp	261	1.7
Communication and related equipment	252	1.6
Aircraft and parts	199	1.3

The United States remained by far the largest export market for Ontario, accounting for 79% of the province's total exports in 1976. The other nine leading markets, as listed below, together accounted for over 10% of the total. While there were no significant changes in the share of total Ontario exports to the United States and other industrialized countries, the share of exports to less developed (including oil-producing) countries increased.

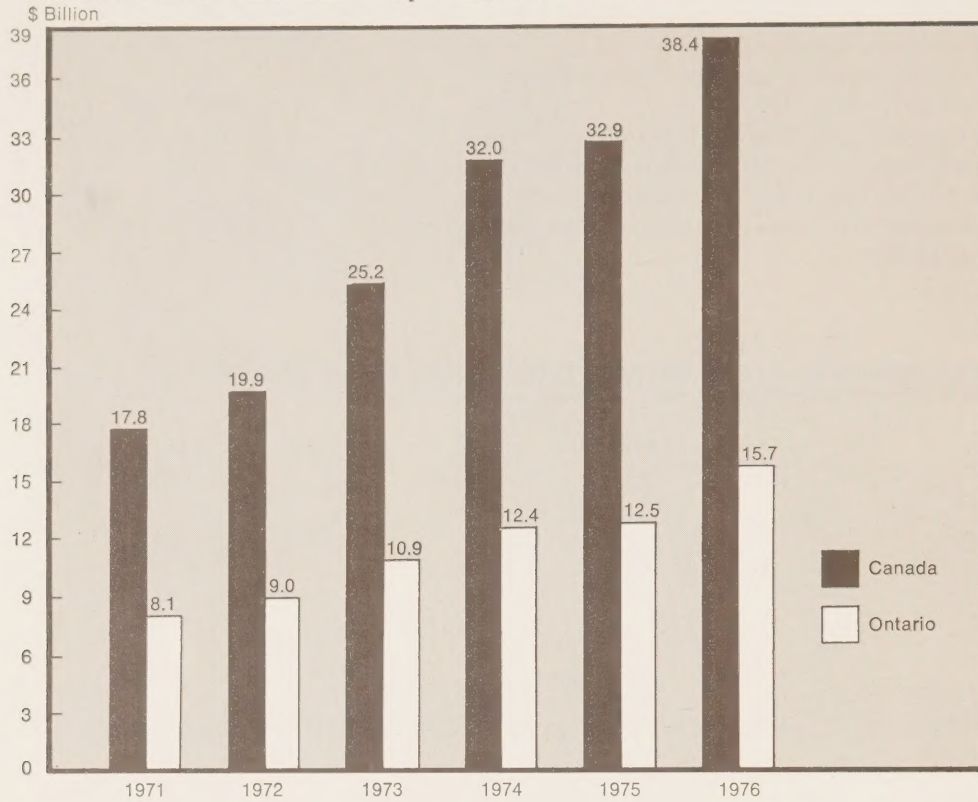
Ontario Exports to Leading Markets, 1976

Country	\$ Million	% of total Ontario Exports
United States	12,289	78.5
United Kingdom	588	3.8
Venezuela	290	1.9
West Germany	196	1.2
Australia	144	0.9
Japan	136	0.9
Mexico	94	0.6
Belgium-Luxembourg	83	0.5
Netherlands	74	0.5
Iran	70	0.4

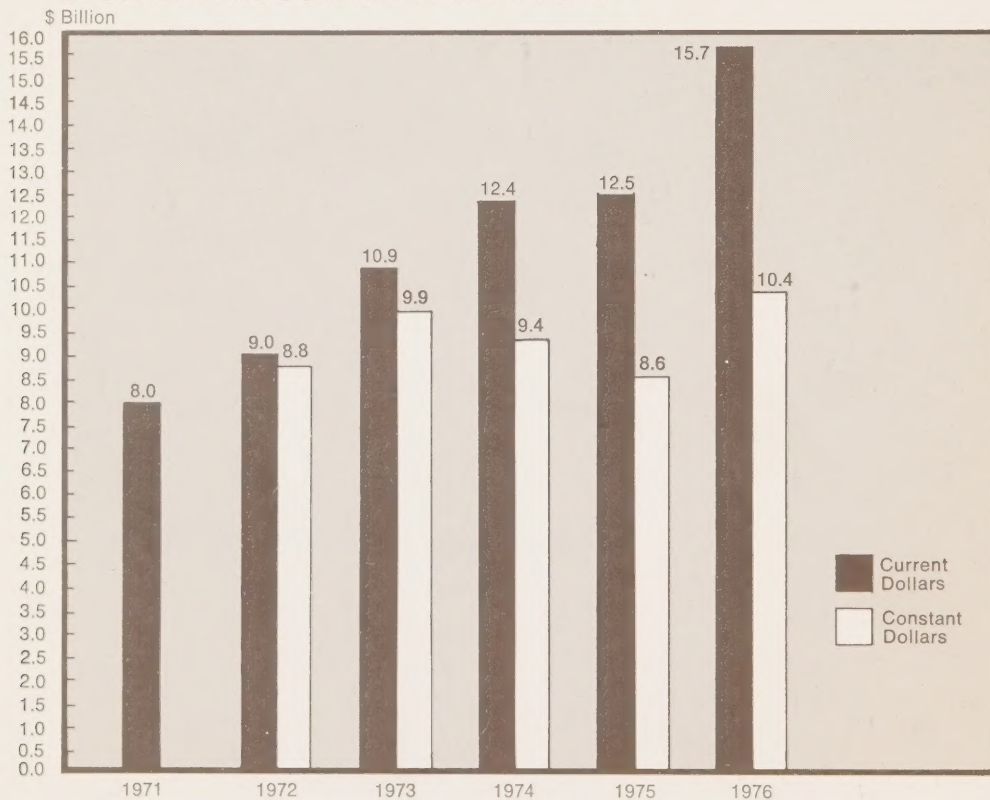
Overall, 1976 was a much better year for Ontario exports than was 1975. Given the lower external value of the Canadian dollar and the growth, albeit moderate, of the economies of Ontario's major trading partners, the strength of the Ontario export sector is expected to continue in 1977.

2A

Ontario and Canadian Exports, 1971-1976

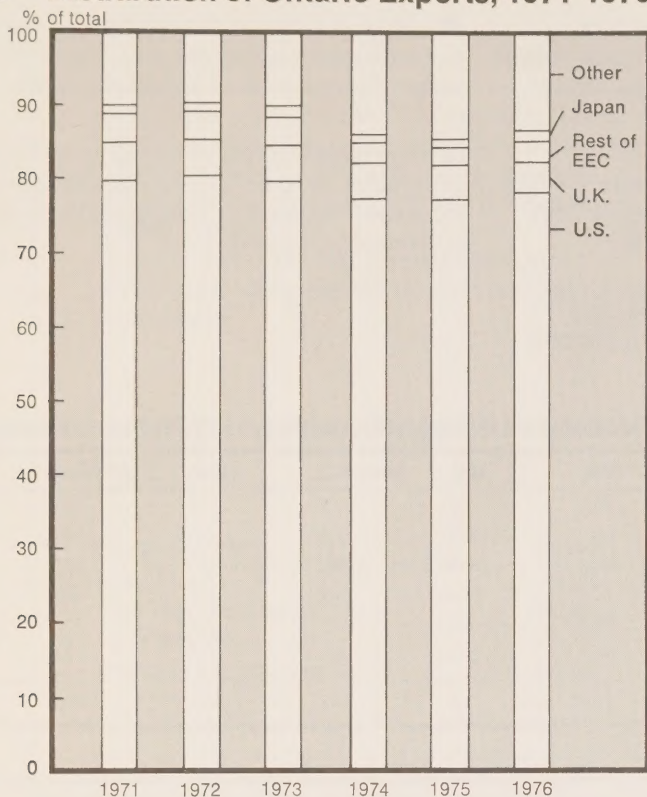


2B

Total Ontario Exports, 1971-1976
in Current and Constant Dollar Values

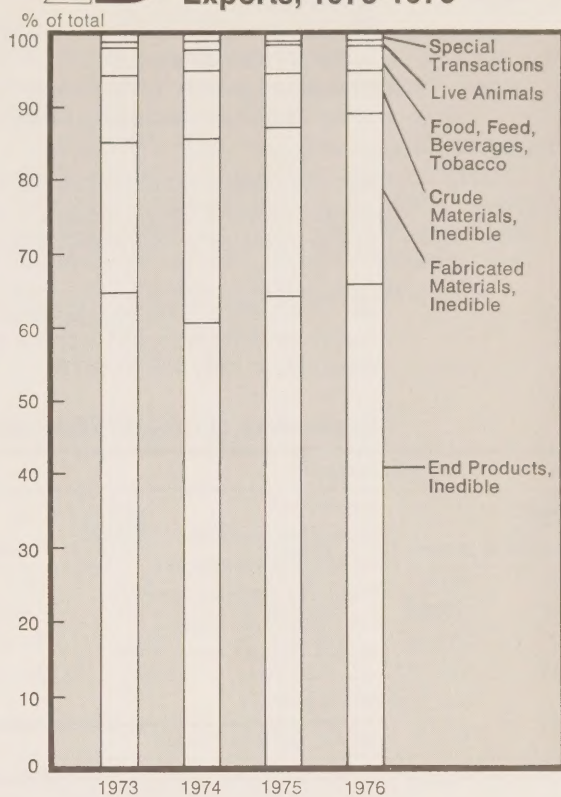
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Distribution of Ontario Exports, 1971-1976



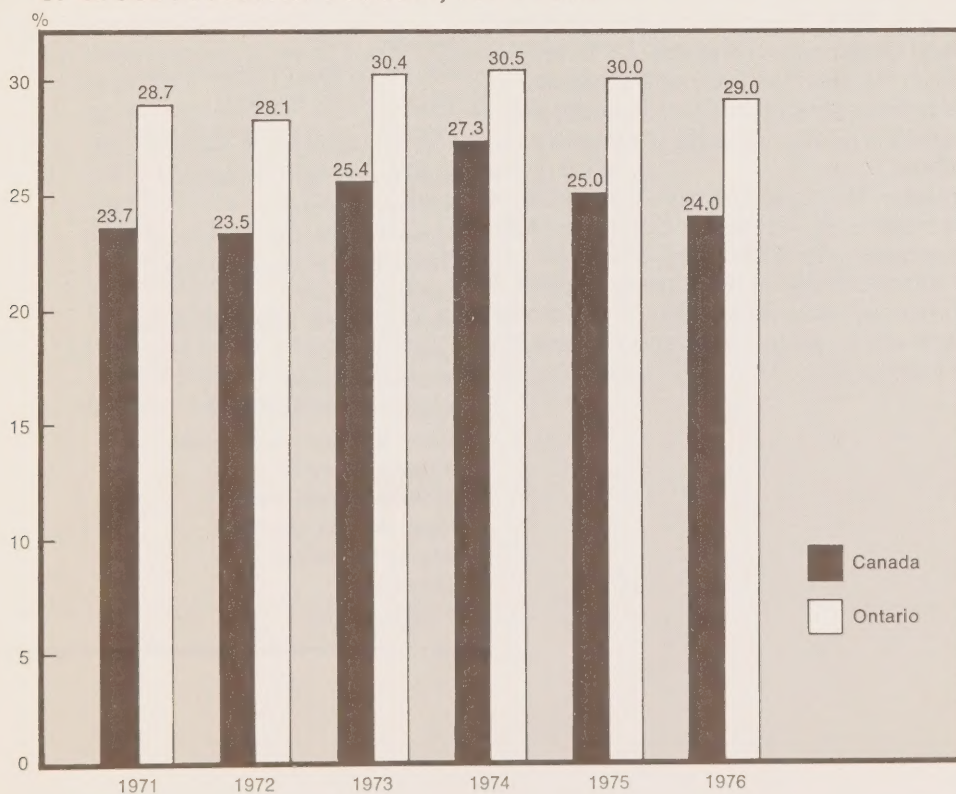
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Composition of Ontario Exports, 1973-1976



2E

Canadian and Ontario Exports of Goods and Services as a Percentage of Gross National Product or Gross Provincial Product, 1971-1976



3a

Overview

■ The year 1976 was characterized by a healthy rise in Ontario exports. The major growth area as an export market were the less developed countries (including OPEC).

■ The United States remained Ontario's single most important customer, accounting for 79% of the province's total exports in 1976.

■ The United Kingdom is still the second major market although its share of our exports declined to only 4% in 1976.

■ Japan continues to be Ontario's main market in Asia; Ontario being responsible for 76% of Canada's end product exports to Japan.

■ The largest regional increase in Ontario's exports for 1976 occurred in Oceania due to an increase in exports of end products to Australia and French Oceania.

Destination of Ontario Exports by Section and Principal Countries, 1976, in Percentages of Total

Section	U.S.	U.K.	Other E.C.	Japan	Others	Total
Live Animals	70.5	1.0	5.2	4.7	18.6	100.0
Food, Feed, Beverages & Tobacco	56.0	16.7	11.5	3.8	12.0	100.0
Crude materials, inedible	35.2	26.3	7.2	6.1	25.2	100.0
Fabricated materials, inedible	72.7	3.6	4.7	0.2	18.8	100.0
End Products, inedible	85.8	1.0	1.7	0.4	11.1	100.0
Special Transactions — Trade	81.7	1.7	2.1	0.5	14.0	100.0
All Sections	78.5	3.8	3.2	0.9	13.6	100.0

Source: Statistics Canada

3b

The United States

The value of Ontario exports to the U.S. in 1976 was \$12.3 billion, a 26% increase from the \$9.7 billion level of 1975. This considerable increase in volume of Ontario exports to the U.S. is a change from the previous two years in which there has been slight decreases in volume; and it represents the largest increase of Ontario's main markets.

The states of Michigan and Ohio were once again the major U.S. markets for Ontario exports in 1976 accounting for 51% of the U.S. total. The Mid-Atlantic States of New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania received 18% of Ontario exports to the U.S.; while Illinois and Wisconsin together took 11%.

Ontario Exports to Areas of the U.S., 1976

	% of Total
Michigan, Ohio	51.3
New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania	18.1
Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin	10.6
Delaware, Dist. of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, W. Virginia, N. Carolina	3.2
Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska	2.6
Kentucky, Tennessee	2.4
Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island	2.2
Florida, Georgia, South Carolina	1.9
California, Hawaii	1.8
Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota	1.6
Oklahoma, Texas	1.3
Arkansas, Louisiana	0.6
Alaska, Oregon, Washington	0.5
Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont	0.4
Alabama, Mississippi	0.4
Colorado, Nevada, Utah	0.3
Idaho, Montana, Wyoming	0.3
Arizona, New Mexico	0.1
Other U.S.A.	0.2
TOTAL	100.0

The U.S. still remains the only major highly industrialized market (with the exception of Australia) to which we export primarily fully manufactured products (72% of total). This is the result of the automotive agreement between Canada and the U.S. which has resulted in sharply increased two-way trade in road motor vehicles and parts.

Other major exports include agricultural machinery, office machines and communication equipment.

In 1976, fabricated materials accounted for 21% of Ontario exports to the U.S., with the most important items being woodpulp, newsprint, chemicals and gasoline and fuel.

As in 1975, food, feed, beverages and tobacco made up the third largest category of Ontario products shipped to the U.S. in 1976, followed by crude materials. The dominant items in the crude materials category were nickel in ores and concentrates and iron ores and concentrates.

Canadian and Ontario Exports to the United States, 1975-1976

\$'000	1975			1976		
	Canada	Ontario	Ontario as a % of Canada	Canada	Ontario	Ontario as a % of Canada
Live Animals	68,579	14,977	21.8	114,927	29,612	25.8
Food, Feed, Beverages & Tobacco	892,072	377,011	42.3	953,657	355,637	37.3
Crude materials, inedible	5,238,371	334,475	6.4	5,243,580	334,840	6.4
Fabricated materials, inedible	6,666,110	2,198,229	33.0	8,189,417	2,610,922	31.9
End products, inedible	8,617,623	6,776,504	78.6	10,738,328	8,904,954	82.9
Special Transactions — Trade	62,592	23,682	37.8	104,885	53,053	50.6
Total	21,545,347	9,724,878	45.1	25,344,794	12,289,018	48.5

Source: Statistics Canada

While the strong recovery in the early part of 1976, partly reflecting the change in the stock cycle, was accompanied by a sharp rise in merchandise imports, a marked slowdown in imports is likely to occur in 1977. The rate of growth of real GNP was halved between the first and second quarters and diminished further to 3.8% in the third quarter. This was attributable mainly to the turnaround in the stock cycle and hesitant household spending. Exports from Ontario, however, outperformed the U.S. growth in domestic income, with a rise of 26.4% over the previous year. Given the conservative estimate of a 5.2% growth in GNP in 1977, the trend is likely to be a continued, albeit moderate, growth in exports from Ontario.

Ontario Exports to the Major World Regions in 1976



Western Europe

Ontario exports to Western Europe in 1976 totalled \$1.2 billion, a 7% decline from the previous year. Remaining relatively stable, it still accounted for 8% of Ontario's total exports last year, compared to about 10% the year before.

The United Kingdom continued to be the largest single European market for Ontario. In 1976, exports to the U.K. totalled \$588 million, a 12% decrease from 1975, but accounting for

4% of Ontario's total exports. The commodity composition of Ontario's exports to the U.K. remained relatively stable with a large concentration of crude materials. Although the concentration of crude materials still remained high at 42%, it reflected a slight decrease from 46% in 1975, most likely caused by slight increases in exports of food, feed, beverages and tobacco and end products.

Canadian and Ontario Exports to the United Kingdom, 1975-1976

Commodity Section	1975			1976		
	Canada	Ontario	Ontario as a % of Canada	Canada	Ontario	Ontario as a % of Canada
Live Animals	235	217	92.3	445	426	95.7
Food, Feed, Beverages, Tobacco	347,092	102,571	29.6	379,445	106,011	27.9
Crude materials, inedible	412,332	304,647	73.9	380,230	250,040	65.8
Fabricated materials, inedible	812,594	159,804	19.7	871,240	128,951	14.8
End products, inedible	210,403	100,615	47.8	166,805	101,743	61.0
Special Transactions — Trade	1,095	563	51.4	3,352	1,115	33.3
Total	1,783,751	668,418	37.5	1,801,517	588,286	32.7

Source: Statistics Canada

Exports to other European Community Countries totalled \$494 million, a 21% increase from the previous year's total. The largest markets for Ontario exports, other than the U.K., continued to be the Federal Republic of Germany (\$195 million) — a large increase from the 1975 value of \$124 million — and Belgium-Luxembourg (\$83 million). Outside the community, the most significant markets were Sweden (\$41 million) and Switzerland (\$33 million) with a sharp decline in exports to Norway, from \$110 million in 1975 to \$5 million in 1976.

The overall decline in Ontario exports to Western Europe is partly a result of the substantial (95%) decline of Ontario exports to Norway whose imports of copper and nickel in ores,

concentrates and scrap fell by almost 100%. Total exports to the E.C. in 1976 were \$1,082 million, almost even with the \$1,076 million total in 1975.

In 1976, Canada continued to provide mainly raw materials to Western Europe, and Ontario exports continued to reflect this bias. Provincial exports by stage of fabrication remained basically unchanged from 1975, although the orientation toward the food, feed, beverages and tobacco category was more pronounced in 1976 largely as a result of an increase in this category, and a considerable decline in exports of crude materials. The share of fabricated materials and end products showed a slight increase from the 1975 figures.

Canadian and Ontario Exports to the European Economic Community, 1975-1976

Commodity Section	1975			1976		
	Canada	Ontario	Ontario as a % of Canada	Canada	Ontario	Ontario as a % of Canada
Live Animals	3,274	2,190	66.9	4,085	2,605	63.8
Food, Feed, Beverages & Tobacco	793,739	130,487	16.4	885,090	179,221	20.2
Crude materials, inedible	1,084,667	422,379	38.9	1,058,982	318,845	30.1
Fabricated materials, inedible	1,704,872	273,849	16.1	1,918,317	298,412	15.6
End products, inedible	500,130	246,598	49.3	527,166	281,164	53.3
Special Transactions — Trade	3,405	926	27.2	7,859	2,496	31.8
Total	4,090,087	1,076,429	26.3	4,401,499	1,082,743	24.6

Source: Statistics Canada

The rapid upswing in the last quarter of 1975 and the first quarter of 1976 was succeeded by a phase of slower growth in demand and output. In most major countries the authorities have practised cautious fiscal and monetary stimulation. The stance of policy in the majority of smaller countries has been restrictive in the course of 1976. The large size of public sector and balance of payments deficits combined with a rather slow deceleration in the rate of inflation

has engendered a more cautious approach on the part of the authorities. The rate of growth of GNP of the smaller countries may remain broadly unchanged between 1976-77, at about 2½ % but that of Western Europe as a whole may be expected to be slightly lower than 1976. However, given the lower rate of inflation and hence the favourable terms of trade, Ontario exports to Western Europe should improve.

3d

Eastern Europe

Ontario exports to Eastern Europe in 1976 amounted to only \$49 million a decrease of 39% from the previous year and exports to this region continued to account for less than one per cent of total provincial exports.

The trading patterns between Ontario and specific Eastern European countries changed considerably in 1976. While the Soviet Union's and Czechoslovakia's share remained relatively constant with their 1975 values, Poland's share rose from 14% to 25%. Exports to Yugoslavia, after increasing 87% between 1974 and 1975, fell another 86% in 1976, with its share of the regional market decreasing from 15% in 1975 to 3% in 1976.

There was also a marked shift in the composition of Ontario exports to Eastern Europe. The share of crude materials remained fairly constant between 1975 and 1976, while there were slight decreases in the shares of food, feed, beverages and tobacco (from 35% in 1975 to 31% in 1976) and end products (from 38% to 30%). By contrast the share of fabricated materials increased from 16% in 1975 to 25% in 1976.

Despite the relatively poor performance of Ontario exports to Eastern Europe, the area continues to be a lucrative export market. Although reliable economic statistics are not available, the increased incidence of bilateral trade in recent years indicates a continued rise in both consumer and capital merchandise imports. The fact that Western banking institutions are no longer wary of servicing large deficits to COMECON Countries adds a further lustre to this market.

Ontario Exports to Eastern Europe, 1976

	\$ Million	%
U.S.S.R.	25.0	51.3
Poland	12.1	24.9
Czechoslovakia	4.4	9.0
Others	7.2	14.8
TOTAL	48.7	100.0

Ontario Exports to the Major World Regions in 1976

3e

Middle East

Ontario exports to the Middle East amounted to \$206 million in 1976, an increase of 27% over the level of the previous year. The region's share of our exports still remained at 1.3%. Another significant development was the increase in Saudi Arabia's share of the regional market from 12% to 22%, as a result of a 133% increase in Ontario exports from \$20 million in 1975 to \$45 million in 1976.

Lebanon which accounted for \$21 million in 1975, took a sharp decline in 1976 accounting for less than one million dollars, resulting in a 98% decrease from the previous year. Although exports to Iran had an 8% increase (from \$65 million to \$70 million), Iran's share of the regional market fell from 40% to 34%. Another significant change took place in Syria with a 260% increase in Ontario exports going from \$3 million in 1975 to \$10 million in 1976.

Also worth noting is the dramatic rise in our exports to Egypt U.A.R. from less than one million dollars to over \$11 million (a 2,411% increase).

Principal Ontario Markets in the Middle East, 1976

	\$ Million	%
Iran	70.5	34.2
Saudi Arabia	45.7	22.2
Turkey	16.8	8.1
Kuwait	15.5	7.5
Israel	11.4	5.5
Egypt U.A.R.	11.4	5.5
Syria	9.6	4.7
Jordan	5.2	2.5
Others	20.1	9.8
TOTAL	206.2	100.0

Last year, 92% of Ontario exports to the Middle Eastern region consisted of end products (compared to 79% in 1975). The second largest category was fabricated materials (5%) followed by food, feed, beverages and tobacco (3%).

The Middle East remains the fastest growing market in the world, primarily due to the vast oil revenues of the oil producing countries. With gigantic development plans being implemented in Saudi Arabia, Iran and Kuwait, their propensity to import technology, and consumer and capital goods continues to be high. Lebanon should prove to be once again a viable economy after the political uncertainties of the past year.

3f

Africa

Ontario exports to Africa in 1976 totalled \$188 million, an increase of 24% over the 1975 level. The region accounted for slightly more than one per cent of our exports last year and the year before that.

The main increases took place in our exports to Zambia (+\$20.2 million), Togo (+\$11.2 million) and Algeria (+\$33.0 million), while a significant decrease occurred in our exports to South Africa (-\$30.3 million) in contrast to an increase of \$32.6 million for the same country between 1974 and 1975.

In 1975, South Africa was responsible for 58% of the Province's exports to Africa, but in 1976 its share had decreased to 31%. Algeria whose share had declined in 1975 from 15% to 2% rose again in 1976 to be the second largest market in Africa with a share of 19%, thus taking the place of Nigeria whose share dropped from 10% to 6%. Other major customers whose share increased from 1975 to 1976 included Zambia, Zaire and Togo.

Ontario Exports to Africa, 1976

	\$ Million	%
South Africa	57.7	30.7
Algeria	35.7	19.0
Zambia	25.2	13.4
Zaire	13.8	7.4
Nigeria	12.2	6.5
Togo	11.5	6.1
Ghana	7.5	4.0
Kenya	4.4	2.3
Others	19.8	10.5
TOTAL	187.8	100.0

Last year, end products made up 86% of Ontario's total exports to Africa compared to 78% the year before. This was followed by fabricated materials (8%) and food, feed, beverages and tobacco (4%).

Continued implementation of development plans and introduction of new and more ambitious plans aided by industrialized and oil producing nations makes Africa a growing export market for all types of capital goods, machinery and equipment. Further, as the region strives to increase its production of food, agri-business industries will find an expanding market.

Asia

Ontario exports to Asia in 1976 totalled \$282 million, a decrease of 8% from the year before. The area's share of provincial exports in 1976 remained fairly close to its 1975 share of 2%.

Japan continued to be Ontario's main market in Asia. Despite the fact that Ontario exports to Japan constituted less than 6% of the Canadian total in both 1975 and 1976, the Province was responsible for 76% of Canada's end products exports to Japan in 1976 and 67% the year before.

Canadian and Ontario Exports to Japan, 1975-1976

\$'000	1975			1976		
	Canada	Ontario	Ontario as a % of Canada	Canada	Ontario	Ontario as a % of Canada
Commodity Section						
Live Animals	1,258	1,232	97.9	2,222	1,959	88.2
Food, Feed, Beverages, Tobacco	534,486	19,208	3.6	639,883	24,169	3.8
Crude materials, inedible	1,176,399	45,959	3.9	1,229,356	58,139	4.7
Fabricated materials, inedible	340,464	11,787	3.5	453,822	6,186	1.4
End products, inedible	66,943	44,497	66.5	59,970	45,658	76.1
Special Transactions — Trade	293	187	63.8	670	393	45.2
Total	2,119,843	122,870	5.8	2,385,923	136,414	5.7

Source: Statistics Canada

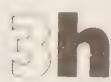
Significant increases took place between 1975 and 1976 in the value of Ontario exports to such countries as Hong Kong (+58%), Burma (+1,252%), and Thailand (+73%). In contrast to the large increases between 1974 and 1975, there were considerable decreases between 1975 and 1976 with the respective countries: India (−57%), Bangladesh (−77%), Indonesia (−30%), South Korea (−11%), and Taiwan (−60%).

Ontario Exports to Asia, 1976

	\$ Million	%
Japan	136.4	48.3
South Korea	25.9	9.2
Indonesia	25.8	9.1
Hong Kong	21.6	7.7
Thailand	15.0	5.3
Philippines	12.3	4.4
India	10.2	3.6
Singapore	9.6	3.4
Others	25.4	9.0
TOTAL	282.2	100.0

In 1976, 53% of Ontario exports to Asia consisted of end products almost equal to the 54% the year before. The second largest category was crude materials (26%) followed by food, feed, beverages and tobacco (10%) and fabricated materials (9%).

The forecast for Japan for 1977 is a year-on-year growth of the order of 6%. Imports are expected to be high especially due to the recent appreciation of the Yen and the set of measures aimed at supporting business investment and house-building announced in November 1976. Further, the economic outlook for most of the countries in the area, which includes nations in every stage of economic development looks better than it did in 1975, conditional upon there being no natural calamities. This should strengthen the demand for Ontario exports.



South America

Ontario exports to South America grew slightly in 1976 with a 12% increase over 1975 (from \$394 million to \$442 million), holding its share of total Ontario exports at 3%.

Venezuela continued to dominate as Ontario's largest market in the region accounting for 66% of Ontario's exports to South America in 1976 compared to 61% in 1975. Other major customers in South America included Brazil, Colombia, Peru, Argentina and Ecuador.

Ontario Exports to South America, 1976

	\$ Million	%
Venezuela	290.3	65.7
Brazil	59.9	13.6
Colombia	21.3	4.8
Peru	19.2	4.4
Argentina	18.7	4.2
Ecuador	16.3	3.7
Others	16.1	3.6
TOTAL	441.8	100.0

The most significant changes in trade between 1975 and 1976 occurred in Colombia (+172%) and Ecuador (+64%); the largest absolute gain in this region was once again in trade with Venezuela (\$50 million).

Between 1975 and 1976, Ontario exports to South America continued their shift in composition. The portion of exports attributed to end products increased to 85% from 79% in 1975 while the share of fabricated materials decreased from 17% in 1975 to 11% in 1976.

Despite the reduction in the rate of inflation due to tight fiscal and monetary control, it still remains in the double digit range. However, the region's desire for economic growth continues, and in the longer term could prove to be a lucrative export market. Oil rich countries such as Venezuela and Ecuador offer especially good market potential for Ontario exports of capital goods.



Central America and the Antilles

Ontario exports to Central America and the Antilles amounted to \$223 million in 1976, a slight decrease of \$7 million or 3% under 1975. As a result the region's share of our total exports declined to 1.4%.

Mexico remained the largest market for Ontario with \$94 million, a 9% increase over 1975. In contrast with the large increase in Cuba for 1975 (+135%), Ontario exports to Cuba in 1976 dropped to \$14 million, a 44% decrease. Other major customers (Puerto Rico, Jamaica, Cuba, Trinidad and Tobago, Dominican Republic) all decreased their shares, with the exception of Guatemala with Ontario exports of \$9 million, a 70% increase over 1975, consequently holding a 4% share of the regional market.

Ontario Exports to Central America and the Antilles, 1976

	\$ Million	%
Mexico	93.7	42.0
Puerto Rico	20.6	9.2
Jamaica	18.5	8.3
Cuba	13.7	6.1
Trinidad & Tobago	13.6	6.1
Guatemala	9.4	4.2
Dominican Republic	8.9	4.0
Others	44.7	20.0
TOTAL	223.1	100.0

End products constituted 51% of Ontario exports to the area in 1976 compared to 62% the previous year. Similarly, a slight decrease of 11% took place in the share of food, feed, beverages and tobacco. By contrast, the proportionate share of fabricated materials rose to 36% in 1976 from only 22% in 1975.

After the adverse effect of the oil price shock, the economies of most countries of this area performed better than expected. New discoveries of offshore oil deposits in Mexico enlarge the country's potential as a petroleum exporter and makes the country a lucrative export market for capital goods.

Oceania

In 1976, Ontario exports to Oceania, totalled \$167 million a 32% increase from the level of 1975. This percentage represented the largest regional increase in Ontario's exports for 1976.

Shipments to Australia (which rose 41% over the 1975 level) accounted for 86% of Ontario exports to the area in 1976; New Zealand's share was 13%.

A shift in the composition of Ontario exports to the region took place between 1975 and 1976. Similar to the trend of the previous year, the share of end products rose from 76% in 1975 to 79% in 1976 and fabricated materials declined from 19% to 17%.

The Australian GNP, contrary to expectations, only increased by 1.3% in 1975-76. It is expected that with renewed confidence in the policies of the new government, the economy will fare better in the coming year. Ontario is not one of the major exporters to this region and there exists scope for exploiting this market. The GNP of New Zealand has been estimated to have fallen by 2.7% in 1976. As and when the economy recovers, Ontario exporters could do well in taking advantage of it.

4a

Overview

■ Fully manufactured goods continued to dominate Ontario exports accounting for 66% of the total in 1976 compared to 65% in 1975. This was followed in importance by fabricated materials; crude materials, and food, feed, beverages and tobacco.

■ Changes in the composition of the commodity sections of Ontario exports were similar to those of Canada with the exception of crude materials and food, feed, beverages and tobacco. While Ontario exports of crude materials decreased slightly, Canadian exports in this category increased 4% reflecting an expansion of natural gas exports and a substantial increase in the export of forest products.

■ Exports of fully manufactured goods increased by almost 29% between 1975 and 1976, again reflecting higher sales of motor vehicles and parts to the U.S.

■ In 1976 South America continued to be the second largest market for Ontario exports of fully manufactured goods.

■ A small decrease in Ontario exports of food, feed, beverages and tobacco reflected a smaller demand for milled cereals, unmilled cereals, distilled beverages and unmanufactured tobacco.

■ The decrease in the exports of crude materials inedible, was due primarily to the drop in exports of nickel ore concentrates and scrap and precious metals, ores, concentrates and scrap.

■ Ontario exports of fabricated materials increased in 1976, the largest increase occurred in organic and inorganic chemicals to the U.S., Russia and the Netherlands. Increased exports were also shown in steel and steel products, paper for printing, copper and alloys. There was also a substantial increase in exports of castings and forgings to the U.S.

Composition of Ontario Exports, 1975-1976

\$ Millions	1975		1976		% Change between 1975-1976
	Value	%	Value	%	
Section					
Live Animals	24	.2	42	.3	+ 75.0
Food, Feed, Beverages and Tobacco	646	5.2	635	4.0	— 1.7
Crude Materials, inedible	954	7.6	952	6.1	— 0.2
Fabricated Materials, inedible	2,755	22.1	3,589	22.9	+ 30.3
End Products, inedible	8,065	64.7	10,377	66.3	+ 28.7
Special Transactions — Trade	28	.2	65	.4	+132.1
Total	12,472	100.0	15,660	100.0	+ 25.6

Source: Statistics Canada

Live Animals

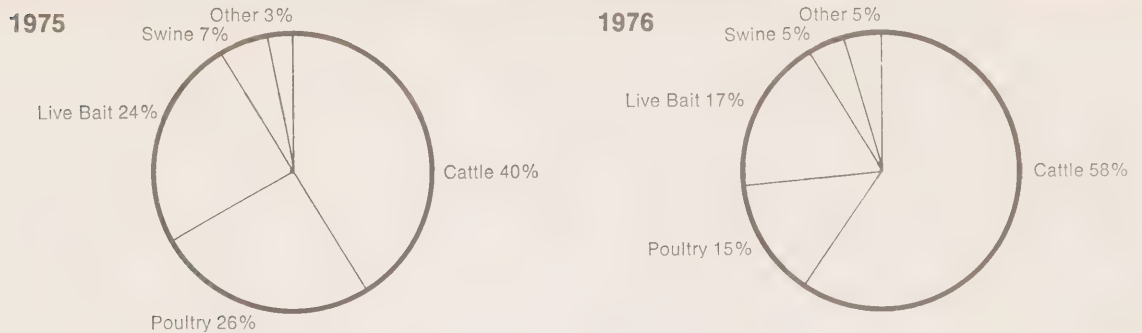
This component of the provincial exports has always constituted a very small proportion of total exports, accounting for less than half of one per cent in 1975 and 1976.

In 1976, Ontario exports of "live animals" amounted to \$42 million an increase of 75% from the 1975 level.

Exports of live animals destined to the U.S. doubled from \$15 million in 1975 to \$30 million in 1976, mainly due to an increase in cattle exports. As a result, the American share of the total exports of this commodity section rose from 63% to 71%. Western Europe was once again the second largest market, accounting for 9% of the commodity total (compared to the 12%, it held in 1975). Within this region, Italy was our biggest customer: its purchases amounted to \$1.2 million or 33% of Ontario's shipments of live animals to Western Europe. Mexico remained our biggest market (\$2.2 million) in Central America with Japan (\$2.0 million) the key market in Asia, and Brazil (\$1.3 million), the main market in South America.

Cattle exports constituted the largest category of this commodity section, accounting for 58% of the total in 1976, compared to 40% the year before. But this increase in the share of cattle exports, which chiefly resulted from the increase in exports to the U.S., was accompanied by decreases in the shares of poultry exports (from 26% in 1975 to 15% in 1976), live bait exports (from 24% to 17%) and swine exports (from 7% to 5%).

Composition of Ontario Exports of Live Animals



Despite a small absolute increase in the exports of poultry, live bait and swine, their shares still decreased between 1975 and 1976 accounted for by an increase in cattle exports to the U.S. and other chief markets.



Food, Feed, Beverages and Tobacco

This section's share of provincial exports amounted to 4% in 1976 compared to 5% it held the previous year. In 1976 Ontario exported \$635 million worth of "food, feed, beverages and tobacco" a decrease of 2% from 1975. This reflected smaller exports of milled cereals (-\$14.6 million), unmilled cereals (-\$13.2 million), distilled alcoholic beverages (-\$5.7 million) and unmanufactured tobacco (-\$4.9 million) which were not quite balanced by increased exports of meat (+\$9.9 million), bakery products (+\$0.7 million) and others (+\$13.0 million).

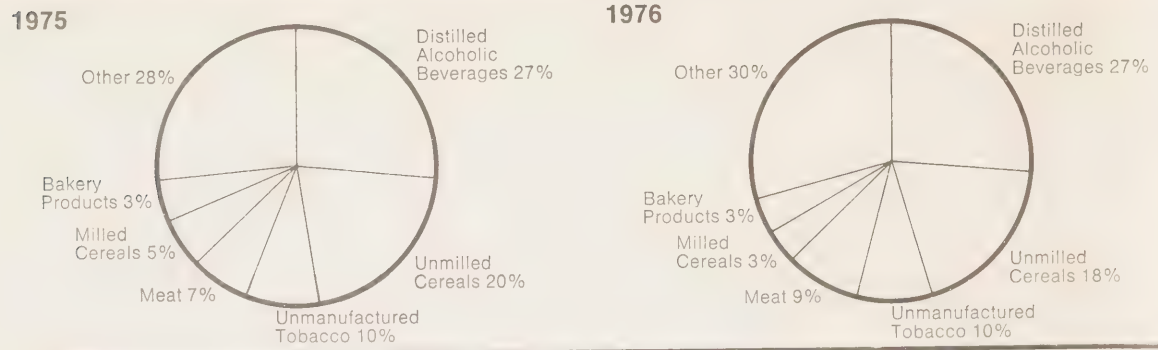
The United States continued to be Ontario's principal market, accounting for 56% of the total almost equal to the previous year's share of 58%. This slight decrease in the American share was due to a slight decrease in whisky exports as well as a \$16 million decrease in exports of unmilled cereals. Meanwhile, the share of Western Europe, Ontario's second major market rose from 22% to 29%. The main reason behind this increase was an increase in exports of unmilled cereals to West Germany (+\$11.5 million), Belgium-Luxembourg (+\$8.3 million) and the Netherlands (+\$10.8 million).

Of the \$15 million worth of shipments to Eastern Europe in 1976, Poland was responsible for about \$8 million with the U.S.S.R. occupying most of the remaining \$7 million. About \$14 million of the exports to Eastern Europe consisted of unmilled cereals. Our biggest market in Asia was Japan (\$24 million) with over 70% of these exports consisting of meat.

Exports of this category to the Middle East decreased by 73% primarily due to the 100% drop in exports to Lebanon, which was the Middle East's key market in 1975. Colombia became the major customer in South America with \$8.4 million (mostly unmilled cereals) while Jamaica (\$4.2 million) remained the main market for exports of this category to Central America and the Antilles.

Last year, the largest export category in this commodity section with its major market in the U.S. was distilled alcoholic beverages (27%), the same percentage as in 1957. Unmilled cereals were once again the second largest category (18%) with a wide range of customers in such countries as Belgium-Luxembourg, West Germany, Netherlands, Poland and the U.S.A.

Composition of Ontario Exports of Food, Feed, Beverages, Tobacco



Exports of meat increased from its share of 7% in 1975 to 9% in 1976, due to increased exports of meat to Japan (+\$3.0 million) and the U.S. (+ \$7.1 million). Unmanufactured tobacco held its share at 10% for both 1975 and 1976, with increased exports to the U.S. and West Germany being balanced by decreased exports to the U.K. The share of bakery products remained exactly the same with only an increase of \$0.3 million of exports to the U.S., while the share of milled cereals dropped to 3% from 5%, due to decreased exports to the U.S., Venezuela, Jamaica and the U.K.

Crude Materials

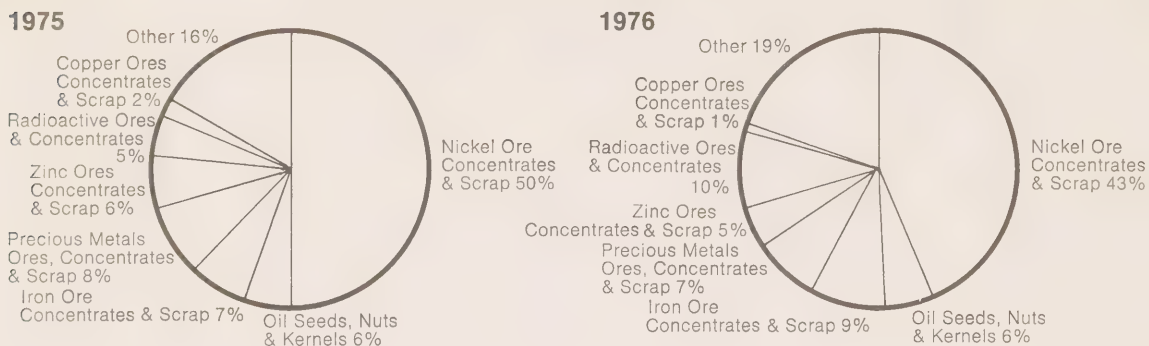
Ontario exports of "crude materials, inedible", totalled \$952 million in 1976; a 2% decrease from the previous year. This was mirrored in a decline in this section's share of total provincial exports from about 8% in 1975 to 6% last year.

The U.S. replaced West Europe as Ontario's largest market for this commodity section accounting for 35% of exports in 1976. Western Europe only accounted for 34% compared to the 57% share it had the previous year. Within that region, our biggest customers were the U.K. (\$250 million), West Germany (\$45 million) and the Netherlands (\$12 million). Outside Western Europe and the United States, Japan was Ontario's principal market for the exports of crude materials with \$58 million, or 6% of the total in 1976.

Between 1975 and 1976, the share of nickel ore concentrates and scrap in this section decreased from 50% to 43%. Exports of nickel materials dropped by 14% to \$413 million mainly because of decreased exports to the U.K., Norway, Belgium-Luxembourg, West Germany, Italy and Sweden, partially balanced by the \$200 million increase in exports to the Netherlands.

All other categories remained relatively stable or slightly increased or decreased. Exports of oil seeds, nuts and kernels, went down from \$61 million to \$53 million, but still held its share at 6%. This slight decrease was due to a decline in shipments to Netherlands, Czechoslovakia and Belgium-Luxembourg. Exports of precious metals, ores, concentrates and scrap fell by 14% to \$69 million primarily as a result of decreased exports to the U.K. and the U.S. Further, exports of iron ores increased by 27% to \$87 million as exports to the U.S. increased. Exports of radioactive ores and concentrates increased by 97% to \$93 million attributable to largely increased exports to the U.S. and U.K. On the contrary, exports of copper ores, concentrates and scrap declined by about 57% to \$9 million mainly because of a \$12 million decrease in shipments to Norway and a small decrease in exports to West Germany. Also declining, were exports of zinc ores, alloys, concentrates and scrap falling by 16% to \$47 million as a result of decreased exports to the U.S.

Composition of Ontario Exports of Crude Materials, Inedible



Exports of nickel ore, concentrates and scrap constituted the largest category of this section in 1976 (43%); followed by radioactive ores and concentrates (10%); iron ore concentrates and scrap (9%); precious metals, ores, concentrates and scrap (7%); oil seeds, nuts and kernels (6%); zinc ores, concentrates and scrap (5%); and copper ores, concentrates and scrap (1%).

Fabricated Materials

In 1976, Ontario exports of "fabricated materials, inedible" amounted to \$3,589 million, a 30% increase over the previous year. The share of fabricated materials in total Ontario exports increased slightly from 22% in 1975 to 23% in 1976.

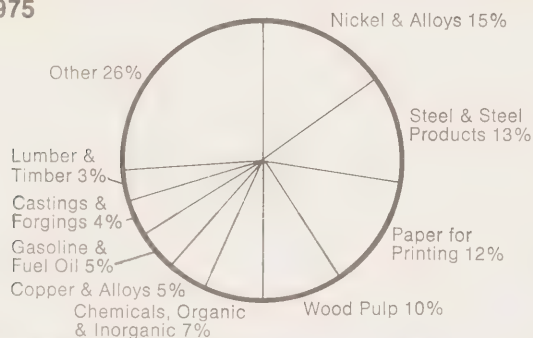
Exports of nickel and alloys rose 14% to \$464 million as a result of increased exports to the U.S. and Japan, however, its share decreased from 15% in 1975 to 13% in 1976. Similarly, exports of steel and steel products rose by 23% to \$448 million, reflecting increases in Ontario exports to the U.K., Belgium-Luxembourg, West Germany and Brazil. Another increase of 28% to \$412 million occurred in paper for printing exports, resulting from an increase in exports to the U.S. Exports of copper and alloys rose 18% to \$175 million, mirroring increased exports to West Germany and Sweden. A 16% increase to \$109 million took place in lumber and timber exports, the main cause of which was an increase in exports to the U.S. Exports of castings and forgings increased by 39% to \$141 million reflecting increased exports to the U.S. And the largest increase occurred in chemicals, organic and inorganic exports rising 66% to \$338 million as a result of increased exports to the U.S., Russia, and the Netherlands.

On the other hand, the largest decrease occurred in exports of gasoline and fuel dropping 35% to \$86 million, largely a result of a decrease in exports to the U.S., as well as the Netherlands and France. Exports of woodpulp showed the only other decrease for 1976 in this category by dropping a small 1% to \$260 million. Although there was a \$7 million increase in woodpulp exports to the U.K., it was outweighed by decreased exports to the U.S. and Japan.

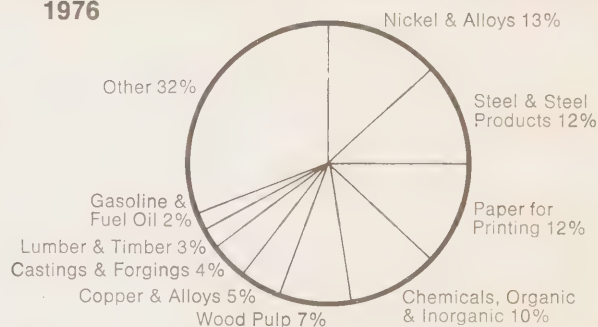
The United States remained our single most important market for the products in this commodity section, accounting for 73% of the total in 1976 compared to 80% one year earlier. The share of Western Europe, within which the U.K. continued to be the largest customer, dropped slightly to hold a 10% share in 1976 compared to 11% in 1975.

Composition of Ontario Exports of Fabricated Materials, Inedible

1975



1976



Nickel and alloys constituted the largest item in Ontario exports of fabricated materials, comprising 13% of the total last year. This was followed by steel and steel products (12%); paper for printing (12%); chemicals, organic and inorganic (10%); woodpulp (7%); copper and alloys (5%); castings and forgings (4%); lumber and timber (3%); and gasoline and fuel (2%).

End Products

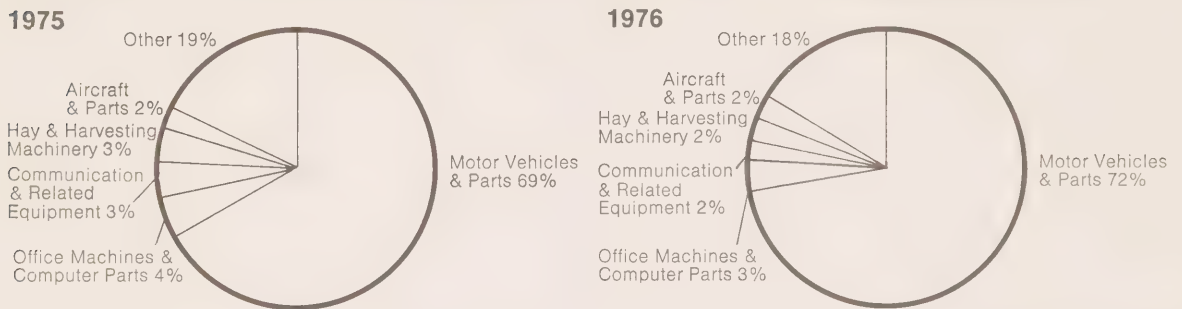
"End products, inedible" – fully manufactured goods – continued to be the most important component of all Ontario exports, accounting for 66% (\$10,377 million) in 1976 compared to 65% (\$8,065 million) one year earlier.

Motor vehicles and parts were the major items in this section and accounted for 72% of end product exports last year. Between 1975 and 1976 automotive exports increased by 35% to \$7,511 million. Exports to the U.S. by far our largest market for motor vehicles, rose 28% to \$6,484 million. Other large increases took place in exports to Australia increasing 118% to \$58 million and to Venezuela, increasing 38% to \$255 million. Although Iran, South Africa and Mexico still remained important customers for motor vehicle exports they still showed some decreases in sales for 1976.

Exports of office machines, which accounted for 3% of total end product exports, rose by 14% to \$335 million, even though it had a larger share of 4% the year before.

This rise was chiefly due to increased exports to the U.S., Australia and the U.K. Similarly, exports of hay and harvesting machinery which made up 2% of end product exports, increased by 1% to \$235 million as sales to the U.S., Australia, South Africa and the U.K. improved. Its share of total end products, like office machines, was smaller in 1976 (2%) than its 1975 share (3%). This was also the case with exports of communication and related equipment which accounted for 2% of total end products compared to 3% in 1975. Despite this, exports of this type increased by 4% to \$252 million as a result of slightly increased exports to the U.K., Belgium-Luxembourg and Saudi Arabia.

Composition of Ontario Exports of End Products, Inedible



Exports of aircraft and parts, accounting for 2% of end product exports rose by 22% to \$199 million in 1976, reflecting large increases in sales to Zambia and Togo, accompanied by small increases in exports to West Germany, U.K. and Ecuador.

The considerable 29% increase in exports of fully manufactured goods between 1975 and 1976 was due to an increased demand in the U.S. The American share of total exports in this section was 86% (\$8,907 million) last year compared to 84% (\$6,777 million) the year before.

In 1976 South America continued to be the second largest market for Ontario exports of fully manufactured goods accounting for 4% of the total in both 1975 and 1976. Within the South American region Venezuela remained Ontario's biggest market, accounting for \$278 million worth of sales in 1976, reflecting a 34% increase over the 1975 level.

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Special Transactions

This section, which includes export packing, contractor's tools and equipment for contractor work outside Canada and shipments of goods amounting to less than \$100 each, represented a very small fraction (0.4%) of Ontario's total exports in 1976. There was a 128% increase in special transactions to \$53 million in 1976, chiefly as a result of the 124% increase in exports to the U.S. (rising to \$53 million). Other principal markets were the U.K. (\$1.1 million), Australia (\$1.0 million) and Tanzania (\$0.9 million).

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Statistical Tables

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Ontario Exports by Countries

\$'000

Country	1975	1976	% Change
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Western Europe

E.E.C.	1,076,430	1,082,744	+	0.6
United Kingdom	668,418	588,286	—	12.0
Ireland	6,573	10,868	+	65.3
Belgium — Luxembourg	80,382	82,883	+	3.1
Denmark	7,307	7,382	+	1.0
France	62,775	68,701	+	9.4
Germany, Federal Republic	125,157	195,622	+	56.3
Italy	63,697	55,261	—	13.2
Netherlands	62,121	73,741	+	18.7
Gibraltar	27	1	—	96.3
Malta — Gozo	50	174	+	248.0
Austria	5,187	5,598	+	7.9
Finland	7,503	6,142	—	18.1
Greece	4,171	5,415	+	29.8
Iceland	416	528	+	26.9
Norway	110,075	5,381	—	95.1
Portugal	7,041	5,451	—	22.6
Spain	24,073	16,938	—	29.6
Sweden	41,692	40,588	—	2.6
Switzerland	21,421	32,731	+	52.8
TOTAL WESTERN EUROPE	1,298,086	1,201,691	—	7.4

Eastern Europe

Albania	—	19	—	—
Bulgaria	1,868	625	—	66.5
Czechoslovakia	5,269	4,407	—	16.4
Germany, Democratic Republic	286	361	+	26.2
Hungary	2,097	2,537	+	21.0
Poland	10,737	12,148	+	13.1
Romania	1,632	2,070	+	26.8
Russia	45,579	24,968	—	45.2
Yugoslavia	11,806	1,609	—	86.4
TOTAL EASTERN EUROPE	79,274	48,744	—	38.5

Ontario Exports by Countries (continued)

Country	1975	1976	% Change
Middle East			
Bahrain	778	1,165	+ 49.7
Cyprus	244	829	+ 239.8
Qatar	943	1,571	+ 66.6
Trucial States	2,211	6,181	+ 179.6
Ethiopia	201	4,012	+1,896.0
Iran	65,248	70,486	+ 8.0
Iraq	2,363	2,077	- 12.1
Israel	14,147	11,381	- 19.6
Jordan	2,333	5,218	+ 123.7
Kuwait	11,956	15,521	+ 23.0
Lebanon	20,899	511	- 97.6
Libya	6,986	1,166	- 83.3
Saudi Arabia	19,625	45,686	+ 132.8
Somalia	92	182	+ 97.8
Sudan	1,818	1,896	+ 4.3
Syria	2,663	9,598	+ 260.4
Turkey	8,017	16,773	+ 109.2
United Arab Republic	954	11,399	+2,410.8
Yemen	1,257	499	- 60.3
TOTAL MIDDLE EAST	162,234	206,151	+ 27.1

Other Africa

Gambia	1	7	+ 600.0
Ghana	7,774	7,509	- 3.4
Kenya	3,592	4,378	+ 21.9
Malawi	1,066	309	- 71.0
Mauritius-Reunion	1,238	416	- 66.4
Nigeria	15,498	12,239	- 21.0
South Africa	87,982	57,678	- 36.7
Rhodesia	2	14	+ 600.0
Sierra Leone	48	76	+ 58.3
Tanzania	2,486	3,299	+ 32.7
Uganda	151	45	- 70.2
Zambia	4,998	25,218	+ 404.6
Commonwealth Africa N.E.S.	26	74	+ 184.6
Algeria	2,725	35,699	+1,210.0
Angola	409	591	+ 44.5
Cameroon	2,745	939	- 65.8
Zaire	7,203	13,812	+ 91.8
Benin	60	87	+ 45.0
Francophone Africa	2,708	529	- 80.5
Gabon	302	2,109	+ 598.3
Guinea	85	451	+ 430.6
Ivory Coast	1,510	3,953	+ 161.8
Niger	517	496	- 4.1
Malagasy	166	953	+ 474.1
Mauritania	266	271	+ 1.9
Morocco	2,178	660	- 69.7
Mozambique	559	289	- 48.3
Portuguese Africa	60	105	+ 75.0
Senegal	1,853	478	- 74.2
Spanish Africa	264	38	- 85.6
Togo	254	11,512	+4,433.3
Tunisia	2,654	3,540	+ 33.4
TOTAL OTHER AFRICA	151,380	187,774	+ 24.0

Ontario Exports by Countries (continued)

Country	1975	1976	% Change
Other Asia			
Sri Lanka	1,898	950	— 50.0
Hong Kong	13,740	21,643	+ 57.5
India	23,674	10,163	— 57.1
Malaysia	6,769	5,990	— 11.5
Pakistan	8,657	6,075	— 29.8
Singapore	5,834	9,555	+ 63.8
Afghanistan	212	160	— 24.5
Burma	257	3,553	+1,282.5
Bangladesh	10,393	2,359	— 77.3
Cambodia — Laos	—	1	—
Peoples Republic of China	6,300	675	— 89.3
Indonesia	36,930	25,813	— 30.1
Japan	122,870	136,414	+ 11.0
Korea — North	1	—	— 100.0
Korea — South	29,058	25,875	— 11.0
Philippines	15,845	12,308	— 22.3
Port Asia	—	—	—
Taiwan	13,923	5,563	— 60.0
Thailand	8,690	15,015	+ 72.8
Vietnam	135	39	— 71.1
TOTAL OTHER ASIA	305,186	282,151	— 7.6

Oceania

Australia	102,171	144,226	+ 41.2
Fiji	479	446	— 6.9
New Zealand	23,249	21,331	— 8.2
Br. Oceania	71	52	— 26.8
Fr. Oceania	367	991	+ 170.0
U.S. Oceania	506	365	— 27.9
TOTAL OCEANIA	126,843	167,411	+ 32.0

South America

Guyana	6,396	5,663	— 11.5
Falkland Is.	6	165	+2,650.0
Argentina	20,852	18,719	— 10.3
Bolivia	1,678	1,824	+ 8.8
Brazil	54,542	59,863	+ 9.8
Chile	11,123	5,362	— 51.8
Colombia	7,810	21,283	+ 172.5
Ecuador	9,937	16,253	+ 63.6
French Guiana	22	38	+ 72.7
Paraguay	303	214	— 29.4
Peru	38,475	19,198	— 50.1
Surinam	1,115	1,784	+ 60.0
Uruguay	773	1,160	+ 50.0
Venezuela	240,610	290,317	+ 20.7
TOTAL SOUTH AMERICA	393,640	441,843	+ 12.2

Country	1975	1976	% Change
Central America and Antilles			
Bahamas	6,935	6,014	— 13.3
Bermuda	5,045	4,530	— 10.2
Belize	1,699	1,216	— 28.4
Barbados	4,316	5,378	+ 24.6
Jamaica	23,809	18,518	— 22.2
Leeward-Windward Is.	3,718	3,840	+ 3.3
Trinidad-Tobago	14,732	13,606	— 7.6
Costa-Rica	3,551	3,520	— 0.9
Cuba	24,319	13,667	— 43.8
Dominican Republic	11,513	8,893	— 22.8
El Salvador	2,120	2,246	+ 5.9
French West Indies	1,351	1,380	+ 2.2
Guatemala	5,496	9,351	+ 70.0
Haiti	1,761	2,111	+ 19.9
Honduras	1,845	3,100	+ 68.0
Mexico	86,126	93,652	+ 8.7
Netherland-Antilles	1,557	1,835	+ 17.8
Nicaragua	1,159	1,509	+ 30.2
Panama	6,908	7,319	+ 6.0
Puerto Rico	21,296	20,599	— 3.4
U.S. Virgin Is.	496	821	+ 65.5
TOTAL CENTRAL AMERICA AND ANTILLES	229,752	223,105	— 2.9

North America

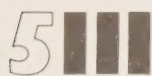
Greenland	470	1,503	+ 219.8
St. Pierre-Miquelon	591	468	— 26.3
United States	9,724,878	12,289,018	+ 26.4
TOTAL NORTH AMERICA	9,725,939	12,290,989	+ 26.4
TOTAL OTHER COUNTRIES	—	610,353	—
TOTAL ONTARIO EXPORTS	12,472,332	15,660,212	+ 25.6

Ontario Exports 1971-1976 Shown in Current and Constant Dollar Terms

Commodity Section	\$'000	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Live Animals							
Current Dollars		37,060	38,161	47,869	35,121	23,879	42,001
Constant 1971 Dollars		37,060	30,651	29,224	22,103	18,228	32,086
Food, Feed, Beverages and Tobacco							
Current Dollars		378,227	427,833	551,187	630,932	645,939	635,197
Constant 1971 Dollars		378,227	404,762	374,702	284,204	288,494	297,655
Crude Materials, inedible							
Current Dollars		758,859	770,606	968,752	1,070,777	954,149	951,976
Constant 1971 Dollars		758,859	756,237	796,671	510,137	390,085	371,141
Fabricated Materials, inedible							
Current Dollars		1,608,570	1,770,148	2,271,572	3,059,331	2,754,909	3,589,160
Constant 1971 Dollars		1,608,570	1,692,302	1,861,944	1,910,888	1,504,593	1,876,194
End Products, inedible							
Current Dollars		5,294,706	6,031,369	7,066,963	7,564,647	8,064,916	10,376,930
Constant 1971 Dollars		5,294,706	5,907,315	6,769,122	6,606,679	6,320,467	7,726,679
Special Transactions — Trade							
Current Dollars		15,897	21,742	23,341	26,413	28,539	64,938
Current Dollars		15,897	21,742	23,341	26,413	28,539	64,938
Total in Current Dollar Value		8,094,319	9,059,859	10,929,684	12,387,221	12,472,331	15,660,212
Total in Constant 1971 Value		8,094,319	8,813,009	9,855,004	9,360,424	8,550,406	10,368,693

Source: Statistics Canada

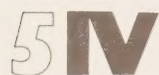
Statistical Tables



Regional Distribution of Ontario Exports, 1972-1976

Destination	1972		1973		1974		1975		1976		% of Change 1972-1976
	\$ Million	% of Total	\$ Million	% of Total	\$ Million	% of Total	\$ Million	% of Total	\$ Million	% of Total	
Western Europe	945.6	10.4	1,209.0	11.1	1,435.4	11.6	1,298.1	10.4	1,201.7	7.7	+ 27.1
Eastern Europe	24.6	0.3	44.6	0.4	53.9	0.4	79.3	0.6	48.7	0.3	+ 98.0
Middle East	34.0	0.4	38.0	0.4	66.2	0.5	162.2	1.3	206.2	1.3	+506.5
Other Africa	56.6	0.6	69.4	0.6	116.4	0.9	151.4	1.2	187.8	1.2	+232.4
Other Asia	158.9	1.8	286.9	2.6	327.1	2.6	305.2	2.4	282.2	1.8	+ 77.6
Oceania	72.4	0.8	96.6	0.9	139.9	1.2	126.3	1.0	167.4	1.1	+131.2
South America	213.2	2.4	139.6	1.3	280.2	2.3	393.6	3.2	441.8	2.8	+107.2
Central America-Antilles	139.0	1.5	167.4	1.5	192.4	1.6	229.8	1.8	223.1	1.4	+ 60.5
North America	7,415.7	81.8	8,878.1	81.2	9,775.7	78.9	9,725.9	78.0	12,290.9	78.5	+ 65.7
Other Countries									610.4	3.9	—
Total	9,059.8	100.0	10,929.6	100.0	12,387.2	100.0	12,472.3	100.0	15,660.2	100.0	+ 72.8

Source: Statistics Canada

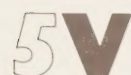


Ontario Exports by Commodity Section and Major Trading Area, 1976

\$'000	Live Animals	Food, Feed, Beverages & Tobacco	Crude Materials Inedible	Fabricated Products Inedible	End Products Inedible	Spec. Trans.	Total
Trading Area							
Western Europe	3,624	185,274	326,504	349,531	333,621	3,136	1,201,691
Eastern Europe	881	15,283	6,017	12,021	14,487	56	48,744
Middle East	308	5,366	705	9,213	190,210	350	206,151
Other Africa	86	6,953	2,221	15,253	160,777	2,479	187,774
Other Asia	2,724	28,512	73,665	26,138	150,113	996	282,151
Oceania	208	1,954	4,511	27,662	131,911	1,165	167,411
South America	1,728	12,029	1,736	49,547	375,844	958	441,843
Central America & Antilles	2,830	24,094	460	73,735	113,301	2,683	223,105
North America	29,612	355,732	334,840	2,611,024	8,906,666	53,115	12,290,989
Other Countries	—	—	201,305	409,048	—	—	610,353
Total	42,001	635,197	951,964	3,589,172	10,376,930	64,938	15,660,212

*Figures may not add due to rounding

Source: Statistics Canada



Composition of Ontario Exports, 1972-1976

\$ Million	1972		1973		1974		1975		1976		% of change between 1975-1976
Section	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	
Live Animals	38	.4	48	.4	35	.4	24	.2	42	.3	+ 75.0
Food, Feed, Beverages & Tobacco	427	4.7	551	5.0	631	5.0	646	5.2	635	4.0	— 1.7
Crude Materials, inedible	771	8.5	969	8.9	1,071	8.7	954	7.6	952	6.1	— 0.2
Fabricated Materials, inedible	1,770	19.5	2,271	20.8	3,059	24.7	2,755	22.1	3,589	22.9	+ 30.3
End Products, inedible	6,031	66.6	7,067	64.7	7,565	61.0	8,065	64.7	10,377	66.3	+ 28.7
Special Transactions — Trade	22	.3	23	.2	26	.2	28	.2	65	.4	+132.1
	9,050	100.0	10,029	100.0	12,387	100.0	12,472	100.0	15,660	100.0	+ 25.6



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